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All-America Meeting on Korea Calls for Its Peaceful Reunion

DPRK President Sends Message to The Conference

President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 10 sent a message of greetings to the Conference of Political Parties of All America for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, warmly congratulate the Conference of Political Parties of All America for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and extend cordial regards to the representatives of the conference.

Today the danger of the permanent division and nuclear war is daily deepening on the Korean Peninsula owing to the "two Koreas" policy and new war provocation manoeuvres by the United States and the south Korean authorities.

This is bringing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people and gravely menacing peace in Asia and the world.

At present Korea has become a focal point of international politics and the peaceful solution of the Korean question stands out as a task of the times which brooks no further delay.

The conference has been convened in response to the noble desire of the people of the American region and the world progressive people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Your conference will make a great contribution to the strengthening of international solidarity in getting the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea, converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and will powerfully inspire the south Korean people in their struggle for independence against the United States and for democracy against fascism.

Expressing deep thanks to the parties and people of countries of the American region for extending support and encouragement to our cause of national reunification, I sincerely wish your conference great success.

An international conference in Havana, Cuba on Dec. 11-13, participated in by delegates of political parties and organizations in the American Continent strongly called for Korea's peaceful reunification, which, the attendants believed, would contribute to universal peace, with an appeal urging the world's nations to join in the efforts to create favourable conditions for its accomplishment.

The three-day meeting, formally called the Conference of Political Parties of All America for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, discussed concrete ways of preventing a permanent division of the peninsula, easing military tension and supporting Koreans' efforts for their country's integration.

Attending the conference were delegations and delegates of 76 parties and organizations from 32 countries and representatives of 8 international and regional organizations and individuals.

The DPRK and the South Korean National Democratic Front, an underground organization in Seoul also sent their delegates there.

The delegation from Pyongyang was headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

The appeal addressed to the political parties, governments and parliaments of all countries of the world and international organizations, urged them to "strive to create conditions favourable to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." **(See the appeal on page 3)**

The appeal called for:

(1) DPRK-U.S.-south Korea tripartite talks to sign a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration,

(2) withdrawal of American troops, total removal of military confrontation and denuclearization of Korea,

(3) support for eventual reunion of the peninsula on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and national unity, and for a Confederal Republic of Koryo,

(4) opposition to all kinds of "two Koreas" plots and to "simultaneous entry into the United Nations,"

(5) a call for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games,

(6) solidarity with the south Korean people struggling against the U.S. and the Seoul authorities for the democratization of their society, and

(7) intensification of propaganda and solidarity movements for the reunification and denuclearization of Korea.

The appeal stressed, "The only way of removing the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula is to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

Melba Hernandez, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba acted as Chairman of the liaison committee for convening the conference.

It heard speeches by over 50 representatives, including Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC, CC, who said, "We highly estimate the great efforts bent by the DPRK to achieve the reunification of the country and relax tensions." **(See his speech and others' addresses on page 3)**

President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 10 sent a message to the conference, wishing for its success and received a letter

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DPRK Admitted to Fund for Farming Development

The 10th Executive Board of the International Fund for Agricultural Development which opened in Rome on Dec. 9 adopted a resolution on admitting the DPRK to the fund as its member, reported the KCNA.

CPRF: U.S. Strategy Designed for N. War Outside Mainland

Severely criticizing the American policy of reinforcing nuclear forces in south Korea as intended to heighten military tension there, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on Dec. 10 said the main purpose of its nuclear strategy was to provoke nuclear war outside the U.S. mainland.

In an indictment made public by its secretariat, the committee stressed, "This is based on the calculation that even in case agreement is reached in disarmament negotiations in the European region, a new 'arms race zone' can be maintained in the Northeast Asian region." **(See the text on page 8)**

The view held by Washington was, it said, that if another "nuclear breakwater" like that in Europe is built in the Far East, it will delay or evade nuclear retaliatory strike at its mainland by diverting elsewhere attention directed to the United States.

The committee acutely condemned the strategy, calling it an "aggressive and brigandish" one.

"It will bring only destruction to mankind," it added.

In the first part of the indictment, the number of nuclear and neutron warheads Washington has deployed in south Korea was shown.

The nuclear weapons deployed there were classified according to method of delivery – 152 nuclear shells for 155mm guns, 192 nuclear bombs for planes, etc.

The latest type lethal weapons, including nuclear ones, that have been introduced into Korea in the last five years alone were worth $1 billion and the planned shipment of such weapons from 1985 to 1989 would be worth as much as $8 billion, the statement said.

U.S. Facility in South Korea Attacked Again by Collegians

In a renewed protest against American interventionism in Korea, 13 university students on Dec. 15 attacked a U.S. government facility in the center of the southern port city, Pusan to stage an anti-U.S. and anti-Chon sit-in.

The protesting students hurling rocks and gasoline bombs at the guarding police, stormed the U.S. Information Service building with a number of leaflets and placards criticizing the Americans and Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

One of them read, "Dictatorial regime, get away!"

They also carried a national flag of the United States, a Stars and Stripes, which apparently they intended to burn as show of their protest against 41-year-long U.S. interference in Korea's domestic affairs.

But the attack ended in ten minutes after about 100 police reinforcements were rushed to the scene, while steel shutters were slammed down, trapping them on the first floor.

It was the second time this year the center, which also houses offices and the living quarters of the U.S. consul, became the target of student activists – on May 21 twenty-one collegians occupied the building for about one hour to mark the 1980 Kwangju Uprising.

Earlier, in March 1982 students also set the building ablaze in protest against the Americans.

The latest incident involved 12 men and one woman belonging to the Pusan National University "Chamintu" – the Struggle Committee for Anti-U.S. Independence and Anti-Fascist Democratization – one of the major student activists' groups.

In a fierce clash with riot police, four students were injured, but no details were immediately available on their condition.

The police confiscated 1,000 items of printed matters, 22 Molotov cocktails, 12 steel clubs and an American national flag.

They reportedly wanted to seize the building to stage an anti-U.S. and anti-"government" sit-in and that they had worked on a detailed operational plan for several days.

Officials in Pusan said the students had planned to occupy a second-floor conference room and the third-floor consulate section.

Demagogic Plot: a Bid to Prevent Coup in Seoul

—"Misinterpretation of a U.S. Radio Monitor" Unthinkable—

By Kim Ji Won
Special to The People's Korea

The Washington Post on Dec. 14 quoted a State Department official as saying that erroneous reports on the life of the DPRK leader were touched off by a lone U.S. radio monitor who thought he heard a DPRK radio broadcast to that effect and that some of the officials believe that original report to have been a misinterpretation of a broadcast about the life and death of President Kim Il Sung's mother.

This is sheer nonsense and nothing but an excuse cooked up afterward in an attempt to make the error of the erroneous reports plausible.

How could the professional radio monitor (belonging to a sophisticated intelligence unit called "U.S. 502 MI" which covers north Korean broadcasts and transmission round the clock) misinterpret such an important matter? Is the U.S. intelligence gathering and language capability on such a low level? Never!

The State Department official's account on "misinterpretation" would appear to be an attempt to make both ends meet as the spearhead of criticism in connection with the spread of false rumours about the DPRK leader has been turned to the United States, with the south Korean defence ministry attributing the false informa-

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Secretary Kim Jong Il & Development Of Scientific Technology (2)

—Higher Institutions of Learning—

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Secretary Kim Jong Il said as follows:

"As science and technology are now developing rapidly, new dimensions are being steadily opened up and up-to-date technical equipment such as electronic computers and industrial robots are widely used in production. Higher institutions of learning should widely introduce the latest scientific and technological achievements in their particular fields so as to raise the standard of specialized technical education quickly. In particular, technical universities should devote their efforts to the teaching of up-to-date science and technology, the elements and means of automation in the electronic and automation industries; to the teaching of welding and hydraulic techniques and to the teaching of other new processes and developments in their specialized fields." ("On Further Developing Educational Work" on July 22, 1984)

In the DPRK, at present higher institutions of learning devote their efforts to introducing the latest scientific and technological achievements.

It is after the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1970 that the question of the planned automation of industry was present.

Especially, it was started at the Hwanghae Iron Works by Secretary Kim Jong Il personally. Then, it came to be promoted in all spheres of people's economy, after the Sixth Party Congress in 1980.

Students of Kim Chaek Politechnical Institute eagerly studying science and technology.

Kim Il Sung University—Highest Academic Institution in DPRK

Kim Il Sung University was founded as the first university in the DPRK on Oct. 10, 1946. The university has 14 faculties, 90-odd courses, and 50-odd laboratories. There are 8 research institutes and doctor courses. Students number over 12,000, including foreign students.

Secretary Kim Jong Il studied at the university from September 1960 to March 1964.

According to Vice President Ro Song Chan of the university, the faculty of automation was established in August 1977. The history of the faculty is relatively short. Its aim is to train national cadres for the automation of the people's economy.

Kim Yong Hwi is a 6th grader of the faculty of automation. At first, she entered the faculty of politics and economics. But she moved halfway from the latter faculty to the former because she was impressed by the automatic operation of the Hwanghae Iron Works started under the guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Only recently she participated in practical exercise at the February 8 Vinalon Factory in Hamhung to write a graduation thesis.

She is writing it at the production site, working together with laborers.

It is essential to promote exchange with foreign countries in order to develop science and technique.

The university is active in promoting exchange with foreign countries. It is mostly with socialist countries. Kim Il Sung University is almost exchanging research students, student apprentices, delegations and teaching staff with foreign countries. Especially, the number of teaching staff and students dispatched to foreign countries is rapidly increasing. As a result, the university is now actively introducing science and technology.

Kim Chaek Politechnical Institute—Training Of Able Engineers

The faculty of technology of Kim Chaek Politechnical Institute was founded in September 1948. Kim Il Sung University is the predecessor of the present Kim Chaek Politechnical Institute. At the time of its founding, it was called Pyongyang Industry College. It changed its name to the present one in 1951.

The university has 14 faculties and about 7,000 students. The faculty of automation and engineering was founded in October 1969, and has 4 courses. Its major aim is to train engineers to work in all spheres of the people's economy.

The university attaches importance to practical exercises at the production site as an institute of technology. The students of the university engage in practical work at factories in various parts of the country for about 2 months a year, according to their special fields and themes of study.

It is also active in exchanging with foreign countries.

The vice dean of the faculty himself visited Sophia Electric University in Bulgaria last year.

It invites prominent scientists from foreign countries every year and have them give special lectures to students and professors.

Graduates are advancing into the production spot including machine, metal, chemical, ship and food.

College of Science—Training Of Many Scientists

Pyongsong city is located 28 kilometers north of Pyongyang city.

Pyongsong city was formally a farm village, but is now famous as a scientific and cultural city of the DPRK. It has all sorts of research and education and facilities.

There is a college of science. It was founded in January 1967. The students number 2,000 and its teaching staff about 500. There are 5 faculties and 17 courses.

Students in the university are relatively few in number, but they are all specially gifted students.

The university is under the direct control of the Academy of Sciences. All graduates are attached to the academy and continue their studies. That is, it aims at training scientists.

Vice President Chong Gi Duk of the university explained:

"The university has young and talented youths from all over the country and assumes a mission to train them as excellent scientists. Therefore, it holds an entrance examination a month earlier than other universities and enroll able students from across the country."

In conformity with the demand of the development of science and technology in the future, the university plans to increase the number of students to 3,500 and establish a branch school specializing in chemical industry in Hamhung.

Li Gwang Gil (6th grader of the faculty of automation) said: "When I was young I asked my father what a doctor

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Saenal Juvenile Union Marks 60th Birthday

A grand central meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Saenal Juvenile Union organized on Dec. 15, 1926 by President Kim Il Sung was held at the February 8 House of Culture on Dec. 14.

Attending there were Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice President; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; other senior officials and over 6,000 school children in Pyongyang and officials of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The Saenal Juvenile Union was a communistic children's revolutionary organization of a new type guided by the Juche idea and a revolutionary juvenile organization struggling to overthrow Japanese imperialism, liberate the country and bring a new day and a new society where the popular masses would live well.

EDITORIAL

Review of 1986

As 1986 draws to a close it looks like 1987 is going to be a very significant year in the continued development and growth of the DPRK.

This year saw the emergence of a can-do mentality in the DPRK which undoubtedly contributed to the rapid advancements in economic construction and the great social and cultural achievements which have been witnessed recently.

The election of deputies to the 8th SPA were successfully held last month and the newly elected officials are expected to adopt the 3rd 7-year socialist economic plan when they hold their first session at the end of this month. This 7-year economic plan, when fulfilled, will illustrate the advantages of the socialist industrial state and will represent the culmination of 10 long-term economic objectives put forth at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Among the many achievements of socialist economic construction under the present 7-year plan have been the completion of the West Sea Barrage which was finally finished last June after several years at a cost of some $4 billion. In addition, the Taechon dam and northern railway construction projects are underway along with the reclamation of 30,000 hectares of tideland.

Meanwhile, the DPRK has continued to make peace the central objective of its foreign policy in this International Year of Peace.

In response to the growing danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula as a result of the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. and the Chon junta, the DPRK has been constant in its efforts to establish a nuclear free peace zone in Korea.

Commendably, the DPRK has proposed three-way military talks in order to remove the present dangerous military conflict. The DPRK has also ordered a suspension of all military drills and has withdrawn 150,000 troops to help in peaceful socialist construction so that an atmosphere of detente could be established.

These efforts are an indication of the DPRK's sincerity in removing tensions from Korea and making this an important year in the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war.

In contrast to the DPRK, Washington and Seoul have pursued a policy of national confrontation and readiness for war. Moreover, the Chon junta has alleged that the construction of the economically important Kumgangsan Power Station is part of a "southward invasion" strategy by the DPRK and has started another anti-DPRK campaign.

Unfortunately, the main feature of this year has been the different approaches and opposite attitudes to the Korean issue by the opposing sides.

Another feature which has been very significant over the last year has been the increase in protest in south Korea by the democratic and independent movements, who have begun to step up their agitation.

However, the south Korean authorities have continued with their crackdown on the opposition party and democratic organizations, intending to hold direct presidential elections only if they can manipulate them to prolong their rule.

In effect, south Korea is now under a "state of martial law without martial law." People from various social strata are now aware of the necessity of constitutional amendment as a prerequisite to reunification and the democratization of south Korean society, and as a result have joined the anti-government movement. This year has seen a number of prominent dissidents coming to the fore.

Criticism of the aggressive policies of the U.S. and Japan have also begun to surface, along with rumors that a coup d'etat is imminent in south Korea. It is a widespread belief that the Chon junta invented the "assassination" story in order to undermine an "attempted coup d'etat."

As we prepare to enter 1987, we Korean residents in Japan, will increase our efforts to help in the development of our homeland and contribute to the reunification of the homeland. We hope to make advancements with our compatriots in the homeland under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, with pride, as overseas citizens of the DPRK.

US Troops Withdrawal from S. Korea with All Their N-Weapons & Reunification Urged

At Havana Int'l Conf. of Pol. Parties of All America For Reunification of Korea

Opening Address

Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who is heading the CPC delegation made an opening address at the Conference of Political Parties of All America for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, which was held in Havana, Cuba from Dec. 11 to 13.

Pointing to the purpose of the conference, he said:

Firstly, it is to discuss the permanent danger and tension prevailing on the Korean Peninsula due to the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea from over 40 years ago.

Secondly, it is to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops and their military equipment from south Korea and an end to such military exercises as "Team Spirit" staged in the southern part of Korea by the United States openly revealing its aggressive nature in recent years and south Korea.

Thirdly, it is to express support and solidarity for the south Korean people in the struggle against the fascist dictatorship, expose the brutal suppressive outrages against the south Korean people and demand democracy in south Korea and respect of the wantonly violated human rights.

Fourthly, it is to make the political parties, political organizations, individuals and people of all America express support to the sacred struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country and further strengthen it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the patriotic and revolutionary armed forces, defeated the Japanese colonialists and achieved national independence and defeated the U.S. imperialists who launched war in Korea.

The south of the Korean Peninsula is still occupied by U.S. troops and has been converted into a military base of aggression where more than 40,000 U.S. troops equipped with over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and all kinds of lethal weapons are ready for action.

The Korean people call for the termination of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and provocations, the withdrawal of U.S. troops, an end to the United States' neo-colonialist policy towards south Korea and the realization of many-sided collaboration and exchange between the north and the south.

Referring to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and talks between military authorities, he said:

The United States and the south Korean authorities, however, answered these proposals with the continuation of large-scale military exercises and the strengthening of all kinds of threats and provocations against the north.

Lately, the United States has expanded its military plan even to nuclear field and completed the launching system of such mass destruction weapons as neutron bombs, while further intensifying its aggressive moves against south Korea.

The total nuclear blast power in south Korea is 13,000 kiloton and south Korea is quadruple the "NATO area" in nuclear density.

The reactionary and hostile, bellicose moves of the United States and the south Korean puppet regime menace peace in the world and increase the danger of nuclear holocaust.

Our struggle demanding that the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea, taking all their weapons for peace on the Korean Peninsula and its reunification will contribute to world peace.

We cannot be a passive overlooker at the moves of the south Korean authorities to hold the '88 Olympic Games only in Seoul with a sinister design to freeze the division of Korea.

We expose the enemy's moves and positively support the legitimate rights of the entire Korean people to jointly host the 24th Olympics in an atmosphere of national unity and dignity.

If the Olympic Games are cohosted by the north and the south, this will effectively contribute to preventing the division of Olympic movement, promoting friendship among peoples and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and deepening the entire Korean people's understanding.

We highly estimate the great efforts bent by the DPRK to achieve the reunification of the country and relax tensions.

Let us join our efforts to express our most steadfast and firm solidarity with the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Speeches

Delegates of political parties of various countries and international organisations and public figures of all strata made speeches at the conference.

Guy Dupre, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, denounced the United States' "two Koreas" plot. The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said, put forward the proposal to hold tripartite talks, the proposal to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and many other peaceful proposals for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and have made sincere efforts for their realisation.

Eloy Torres, Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea, condemned the scheme to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, only a product of the "two-Korea" plot and actively supported the efforts of the Korean people, youth and students to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang.

Recalling that President Kim Il Sung advanced most reasonable and just proposals for Korea's reunification on over 200 occasions, **Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, General Secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica,** stated that people, political parties and public organisations of all countries that love justice and peace should express active solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Jaime Perez, Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguary, said that the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique is trying to abuse the Olympics for its insidious political purpose. He expressed support to the DPRK's co-hosting proposal.

John Lindsay, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, demanded that the bellicose policy of the Reagan administration which refuses to accept many peaceful proposals of the DPRK be rectified.

Kenneth Denny, Senior Executive Secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, stressed that for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea the foreign troops must be withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula and it be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Socorro Galan, delegate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, declared: The Sandinist National Liberation Front, the revolutionary government, the army and people of Nicaragua have always supported and will support all the proposals and efforts of the party and the government of Korea to reunify the country in a peaceful way.

Guillermo Torello, President of the Anti-imperialist Tribunal of Latin America, said that the current smear campaign of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean junta against north Korea over the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station is aimed to obstruct the building of socialism in north Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Benigno Chirinos, member of the Political Commission of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, stressed: Our alliance expresses full support to the correct policy of national reunification put forward by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Rigoberto Padilla, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras, declared: We strongly denounce all moves including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the DPRK.

Silvino Varela, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela, stated: In order to terminate the division of Korea the U.S. troops must be forced out of south Korea and schemes to form the Wasington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance be checked.

Jose Gaspan, Chairman of the Paraguayan Liberation Movement, noted that the world supports all the struggles and efforts of the Korean people firmly rallied around President Kim Il Sung to put an end to the division of the country and build a progressive and independent society.

Gustavo Osorio, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia, expressed support to the Korean people's cause of reunification and extended militant greetings to the south Korean people in their heroic struggle to overthrow the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique and achieve the democratisation of south Korean society.

Humberto Vargas Carbonel, General Secretary of the People's Vanguard of Costa Rica, said: Our vanguard actively supports the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Humberto Ramirez, member of the Political Committee of the Bolivian Communist Party, pointed out: The Bolivian Communist Party is convinced that the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung is the only one making it possible to reunify Korea in a peaceful way.

Hector Castro, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador, denounced the U.S. imperialists for persistently resorting to the "two-Korea" plot. He stressed: The Communist Party of Ecuador fully supports the national reunification policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and all its steps for a durable peace in the world and will continue to strive for their realisation.

Appeal

The Conference of Political Parties of All America for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Havana appealed to political parties, governments and parliaments of all countries of the world and international organisations to strive to create conditions favourable to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The appeal to political parties, governments and parliaments of all countries of the world and international organisations which was adopted at the conference on Dec. 13 stressed that the only way of removing the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula is to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It emphasized the following questions in particular:

Let us make active efforts to create conditions favourable to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We demand the realisation of the DPRK-U.S.-south Korea tripartite talks so as to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south of Korea.

Let us make the United States withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea, see that the north and south of Korea totally remove military confrontation and that the Korean Peninsula is turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

We support all efforts to get Korea reunified on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Let us support the most reasonable and realistic proposal to reunify Korea by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, leaving intact the ideologies and systems existing in the north and south of Korea.

Let us reject the "two-Korea" plot which may perpetuate the division of the Korean nation.

Let us reject the schemes of the United States and the south Korean authorities for the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" which may fix the division of Korea.

We call for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and south of Korea.

Let us strengthen international solidarity with the south Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

Let us support and encourage the south Korean people, students and the South Korean National Democratic Front in their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial and anti-war struggle under the banner of independence, democracy and peaceful reunification.

Let us intensify propaganda and solidarity movement for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula.

If the world progressive forces and the Korean people pool their efforts in this struggle, peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification beneficial to the peace and security of the world will be achieved.

The conference expressed the hope that political parties, governments and parliaments of all countries of the world and international organisations and all the honest-minded peoples, aware of their glorious mission, will merge their voices and efforts to promote the just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

(Continued from page 2)

was. He who was a teacher, taught me that a 'doctor is a man who reads books and keeps them carefully in his hands.' I thought at that time that I wanted to be a "doctor" because I liked study. Science or to seek truth is interesting to me. I want to continue to study science throughout my life."

As a "candidate to an assistant doctor" he read a thesis at a meeting sponsored by the LSWYK (the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea) in August last year and was awarded a "Kim Il Sung Honor Prize for Youth" in April this year.

He is the brightest among the brightest students. Professors expect much from him.

Pak Son Hwi (5th grader of the faculty of biology) said:

"I come from a farm village. It is said in my village that a child is a talented one if she enters a college of science. She, who entered the university, is the pride of her native place. So, she bears a heavy responsibility."

According to the vice president, the university enrolls clever students, irrespective of their age. A 14-year-old student is now studying there.

(To be continued)

A Year in the Life of South Korea: Photo Highlights

The struggle of the south Korean people for genuine democratic rule reached a new stage in 1986.

Students who have played a key role in south Korea's democratic movement staged anti-U.S. and anti-Chon rallies and demonstrations almost every day.

Dramatically, students' feelings reached such an extent that several of them killed themselves to express their protest against Chon's authoritarian rule and U.S. support for him.

A petition campaign started by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) in early February won the unreserved support of the public. It called for constitutional changes based on direct presidential elections.

In March and April, rallies sponsored by the NKDP to press for constitutional changes drew tens of thousands of people.

Initially, Chon said that he would never allow constitutional changes before the 1988 Olympic Games and proceeded to arrest NKDP members who were involved with the signature campaign along with those who signed the petition.

However, on April 30, in what seemed like an about-face, Chon suddenly announced that he would permit revision of the constitution even before he steps down in early 1988.

The Los Angeles Times made an astute analysis of the situation on July 30 when it reported that Chon's about-face was aimed at defusing "mounting political unrest" at least until the Asian Games were over.

This supposition was validated after the Asian Games when Chon changed his tactics, leaving no stones unturned in his suppression of the democratic movement.

He arrested student leaders who had gathered at Konkuk University in Seoul to inaugurate a new united student body.

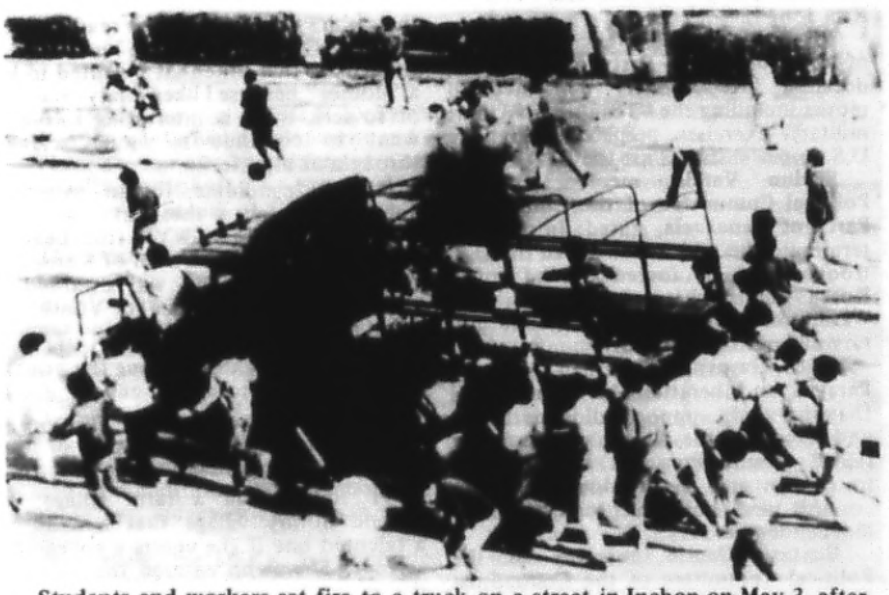
He arrested an NKDP assemblyman for statements he made at the national assembly. The NKDP assemblyman had merely stated that the "government" should put reunification on the front burner as state policy.

He forcibly dissolved many democratic organizations, including Mintongryon led by Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, and arrested anyone who was thought to be influential in the struggle to bring democracy to south Korea.

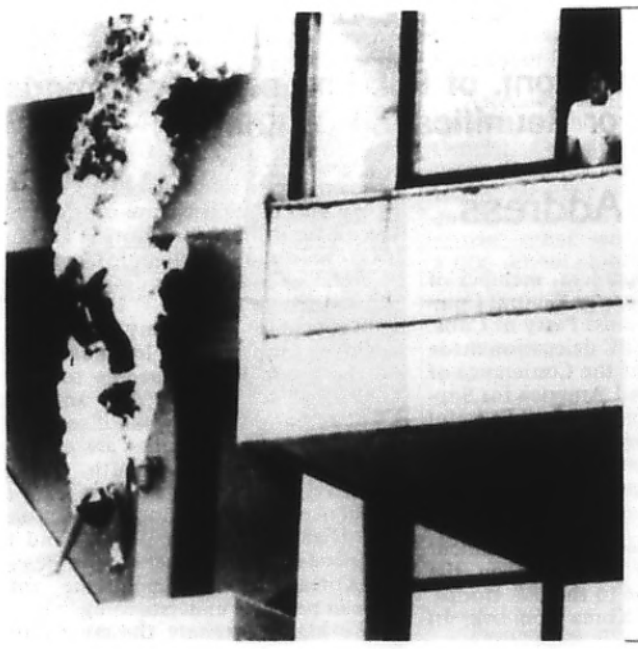
1986 was a significant year in the long struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and next year promises to be even more important.

Here are some photo highlights of key events in south Korea in 1986: fight and suppression.

Some 20,000 citizens staged a demonstration on Mar. 23 in Pusan after the opposition rally planned by the NKDP. The rally was the first of provincial rallies to form opposition branches for the constitutional revision relating to direct presidential elections. Other opposition rallies were held in Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Chongju and Masan. Inchon and Seoul rallies were foiled by police crackdown. More and more people support the NKDP's call for constitutional changes.

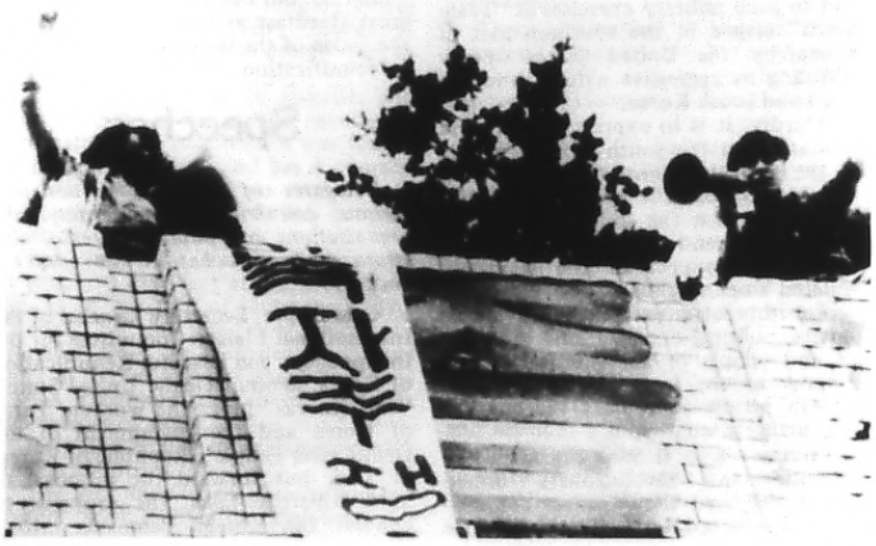


Students and workers set fire to a truck on a street in Inchon on May 3, after the planned opposition rally turned into a violent act. Policemen disguised as students and workers infiltrated themselves into the crowd to cause a disturbance to give an excuse to smash the peaceful rally, and massive police suppression triggered violent protests by students and workers. More than 300 people were arrested by police and some 100 were injured. After the May 3 Inchon "riot", the authorities utilized the incident as an excuse to suppress the democratization movement.



Li Dong Su set himself on fire and jumped from the roof of a campus building at Seoul National University during an anti-"government" rally on May 22. He was the third of the students who set themselves afire this year.

Suicide as a form of political protest would have been unimaginable a few years ago, but so far this year there have been six such suicides.



Two demonstrators on the rooftop of KorAm Bank in Taegu shout slogans through a bullhorn on June 17 when a group of students staged an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration on the rooftop of the bank building.

Anti-American sentiments of students and people are getting stronger as the days go by, and consequently, students' raids on the U.S. facilities in south Korea increased at the higher rate this year.

Students at Yonsei University in Seoul on Sep. 25 throw rocks at police during a demonstration against the holding of the Asian Games. The Games were held from Sep. 20 to Oct. 5 in an atmosphere of under martial law rather than in a festive mood.

Some 8,000 policemen were mobilized to cope with "possible attack by students or north Korean 'agents'". Moreover, almost all universities in Seoul were closed during the Games.

Students, regarding the Games as a costly extravaganza calculated to promote the south's separate identity and as a transparent attempt by the Chon regime to polish its image, resolutely stood against the rulers.

Reischauer: A Time Bomb Is Ticking in South Korea

Students are not the only protesters. Even members of the Buddhist clergy, which had been quiescent for centuries as a social force, are joining in the protests against the Chon junta. Photo shows a sit-in staged by about 40 Buddhist monks in Seoul on Aug. 11 calling for the release of a detained Buddhist leader who led an anti-"government" protest earlier this year.

In a series of crackdowns on the movement for democracy, the south Korean authorities on Oct. 17 arrested Yu Sung Hwan, an opposition member of the national assembly, who said earlier on Oct. 14 that south Korea's national policy must be national reunification rather than anti-communism. The ruling DJP unilaterally adopted a resolution depriving him of his political immunity guaranteed by the "constitution", in defiance of strong protests by the NKDP. The Chon junta further intensified the suppression of all dissidents, calling them "pro-communists."

The Chon junta's suppression of the movement for democracy is getting more and more reckless. The south Korean authorities on Nov. 12 forcibly disbanded Mintongryon (the United Masses' Movement for Democracy and Unification), raiding the headquarters, smashing the door and seizing scores of documents, leaflets, posters and books.

Earlier, the Chon junta on Nov. 7 issued an order to disband 14 labour organizations and on Nov. 10 decided to take harsh measures against 40 democratic organizations. The NKDP president Li Min U said in a statement issued on Nov. 13, "I tell you solemnly that today's situation is one of undeclared martial law."

Edwin O. Reischauer, former United States Ambassador to Japan, said, "After years of rumbling, the political volcano that is South Korea may be about to erupt."

"The immediate danger for South Korea is not external, but internal. The people are enraged at the suppression of genuine democratic rule and the trampling of their human rights. Their rising unrest could bring stern military suppression, which might then produce open revolt," he stated in his recent article carried by The New York Times Magazine (Nov. 16).

He called on Washington to conduct a policy review "before it is too late." Here are excerpts from the article:

Late last month, following one of the year's most violent clashes in Seoul between protesters and the police, more than 1,000 university students were arrested for protesting against their country's military dictatorship and what they see as American connivance. Such incidents have been common in Souh Korea, but there was a startling occurrence in May. Before a university crowd of 3,000 who had gathered to hear a speech by a prominent critic of the Government, a student shouted denunciations of domestic dictatorship and "American imperialism," set himself on fire and jumped from the fourth-floor balcony of a campus building. He died four hours later. Suicide as a form of political protest would have been unimaginable a few years ago, but so far this year, there have been six such incidents, the latest only 10 days ago.

Students are not the only protesters. The urban middle class is becoming increasingly restive. Many leaders of the country's Christians, who constitute close to a quarter of the population, have spoken out against the Government of President Chun Doo Hwan. Even members of the Buddhist clergy, which has been quiescent for centuries as a social force, have joined in the protests.

After years of rumbling, the political volcano that is South Korea may be about to erupt. The Olympic Games to be held in Seoul in 1988 make the probability of an explosion all the more imminent. During the Games, the Government cannot tolerate serious disorders, but the opposition is just as determined to show to the world a democratic nation freed from its dictatorial oppression.

The South Korean Government has convinced many Americans that the menace facing South Korea comes from a possible invasion or subversion of the South by the Communist North. This, the Government feels, justifies its harsh rule and disregard for human rights. But it has its reasoning backward.

Under present conditions, the North would not be fool-hardy enough to take on the South, especially in light of the American tripwire of ground forces and air bases in South Korea. Only strong Soviet or Chinese backing could trigger an invasion from the North, but neither the Soviet Union nor China shows the slightest desire to get embroiled in such a hazardous military adventure. A northern invasion of the South has little credibility and northern subversion even less.

The immediate danger for South Korea is not external, but internal. The people are enraged at the suppression of genuine democratic rule and the trampling of their human rights. Their rising unrest could bring stern military suppression, which might then produce open revolt. Americans have been content to tolerate and even embrace South Korea's military dictatorship, which were merely decked out in some of the trappings of democracy. It should come as no surprise that many South Koreans are convinced that the United States favors military dictatorship over democracy.

The most likely outcome of the present unrest would be a brutal stamping out of the opposition by the military and the creation of an openly totalitarian regime – that is, one that made no pretense of being democratic. The United States has often found itself allied with other dictatorial governments, but these have usually been peripheral countries. South Korea, however, is a major player in the front line of our defense. Embracing such a totalitarian state would embarrass us by seeming to align us with the enemies of democracy against all our traditional national ideals.

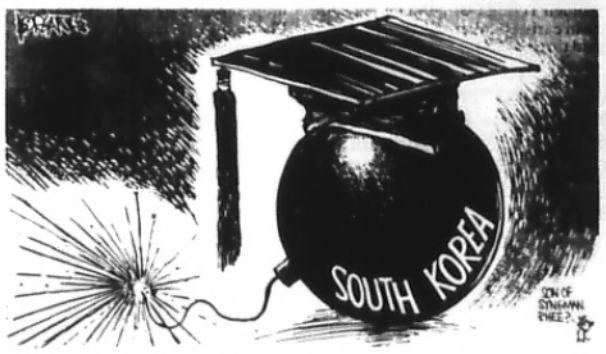
The growing desire of the people for democracy was clearly shown in last year's National Assembly election. Almost 65 percent of those who voted opposed the ruling party. The present Constitution, however, has a gimmick to thwart popular control of the Assembly. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each of the 92 elected, and the party winning the largest number of seats receives an extra 61 seats, out of 92 – the remainder going proportionally to the other parties.

The ruling party invariably has the full backing of the police and local officials (who are appointed by the central Government), so it is almost certain to win one of the two seats in most districts and the bonus seats as well. This explains how the Government won 53.6 percent of the seats last year with only 35 percent of the votes.

The new factor in the continuing political struggle is the fall of Ferdinand Marcos. So long as President Reagan supported Marcos, Chun clamped down harshly on all opposition, including demands for amending the Constitution. However, early this year, after Reagan made it clear that the United States would no longer support Marcos, Chun began to back down step by step, finally agreeing on June 3 that constitutional amendments should be made as soon as possible. A constitutional amendment committee was formed and it began deliberations on July 30.

But many issues remain unsettled. The main opposition party insists that 1,500 political detainees must be released before the political process can proceed. It also demands direct presidential elections, to which the Government objects, preferring a parliamentary system – which the opposition, in turn, opposes on the ground that the Government would rig the election. Early this

(Continued on page 6)



[Far Eastern Economic Review, Nov. 13, 1986]

Li Bun Hui of Korea Gains Bronze

—At 2nd Euro-Asia TT Tourney—

Smiling, Li Bun Hui of the DPRK shows a bronze medal which she won in the individual event at the Second Euro-Asia Table Tennis Tournament held on Dec. 10-16 in Japan. In the group events fought over Dec. 10-14, she won all the games in her 6 matches.

As a third-seeded player, Li participated in the second match and blanked her Yugoslavian opponent 3-0 (21-12, 21-13, 21-15) on Dec. 15.

At the quarterfinal match held on Dec. 16, she beat her Japanese opponent 3-1 (17-21, 21-9, 21-13, 21-13), rolling back the tide of the game.

Following the quarterfinal, the semifinal took place with Li losing her game to the Chinese opponent 1-3 (21-18, 14-21, 17-21, 17-21), which placed her third in the whole individual event.

Both men's and women's individual titles went to China.

Four DPRK paddlers including Li Bun Hui who participated in the tourney left Japan on Dec. 18 for their fatherland. They are planning to attend the 39th International Table Tennis Championships which will be held in February 1987 in India.

(Continued from page 5)

month, Kim Dae Jung, who is free but subject to frequent house arrests, offered to renounce his plans to run for president in 1988 if the Government would agree to a constitutional amendment providing for direct presidential elections.

With the Olympic clock ticking, time is running out.

The Koreans, of course, must decide their own future, but we can exert great influence on the outcome. In fact, our choosing not to take sides is taken to mean that we are siding with those in power. Because of a special historical association, we have a duty to work for the establishment of a stable democratic society for the South Koreans. Our own interests and security have become intertwined with theirs.

We have, over the years, failed miserably in exercising our influence. When Syngman Rhee was driven from power in 1960, we failed to give his democratically elected successor adequate support and stood ineffectually by when he was overthrown in 1961 in a coup d'état by the military, which, with American assistance, had grown into the most powerful institution in the country. Political power in South Korea has depended on control of the military for the succeeding 26 years.

Though we have expressed disapproval at times, we have accepted two successive military dictators on the ground that "stability and national security" are more important than democracy – as if they were mutually exclusive.

In September 1980, Chun sentenced Kim Dae Jung to death. He commuted the sentence to life imprisonment only after the newly elected President Reagan announced that Chun would be one of the first foreign heads of state he would receive. This, surely, is an instance in which the United States had enough leverage to save Kim without completely embracing Chun.

South Korea is heavily dependent on us economically and militarily. It needs our air power to bolster its security against North Korea. As a curious survival from the participation of the United Nations in the Korean War, the bulk of the South Korean military forces are theoretically under the operational control of the American commanding general in South Korea.

The growth of anti-American sentiment complicates the South Korean problem for us. Denunciations of the United States have become standard in continuing student demonstrations. Many recite a litany of events in late 1979 and early 1980 to prove that "the United States put Chun in power" and thus is responsible for his dictatorship. In not a few instances, they have good reason for their criticism. The intensity of feeling was demonstrated by the firebombing of the office of the United States Information Service in Pusan in 1982 and the takeover of the U.S.I.S. library in Seoul last year.

Such feelings have been stoked by our outgoing Ambassador, Richard L. Walker, through such actions as declining, until very recently, to meet with Kim Young Sam or Kim Dae Jung. Secretary of State George P. Shultz shocked democratically-inclined Koreans when, on a visit to Seoul last May, he praised the Government's progress toward democracy and refused to meet with the two Kims. James R. Lilley, Walker's designated successor, inspired little confidence for any improvement in American policy when he stressed the priority of security over democracy at his Sept. 16 confirmation hearing.

Have we waited too long to disassociate ourselves from Chun's dictatorship? In the Philippines, where the political situation was more confused and power was less concentrated in the hands of one group, we luckily had the time to act before it was too late. We can do the same in South Korea, but only if we move quickly.

First, we should make it unequivocally clear that we are on the side of human rights, democracy and peaceful change. We should amplify this stand by specifying some of the desiderata we have in mind: full protection for internationally recognized human rights; a fairly elected National Assembly with real powers; a president – if the Koreans want one – who is directly and honestly elected; noninterference in the electoral process by appointed officials; elected local governments to undergird the national democratic system.

Second, we should make it clear that the extent of our military and economic support for any South Korean regime will be closely correlated with the degree of success it has in achieving democracy and protecting human rights.

A continuation of present trends threatens us with grave dangers, but a shift to democratic rule would strengthen South Korea. A people with a real stake in their country is the surest guarantee of its security.

The next two years are a particularly perilous time in South Korea, and for our relations with that part of the world. It is not a time when we can just let matters drift. We should speak out clearly and firmly and act accordingly. We must not just stand idly by, waiting for South Korea to blow.

Police Press Local Govts to Arrest Fingerprinting Refusers

Three fingerprinting refusers were arrested on Dec. 12 bringing the number of detained fingerprinting refusers here to 5. It was followed by their incident on Dec. 10.

Earlier on Dec. 10, the alien registration section of the Nakaji office of Higashi Osaka city was forcibly searched by police, and confiscated documents related to fingerprinting refusers.

On the day, four local government offices including Nakaji office in Higashi Osaka city and Yao, Takatsuki, and Toyonaka offices got an unusual request from police to submit documents on fingerprinting refusers who were not detained.

Prior to the search, the police obtained search warrants and told the alien registration sections of the local governments that if they didn't comply with the request, their offices would be searched.

Three cities except Higashi Osaka acted on the police demand in advance by submitting the demanded documents to them.

This is the first time that the police invoked the Alien Registration Law to forcibly search not individuals but a local governments office.

In addition, none of the four municipal governments in Osaka Prefecture had asked police to investigate those who refused fingerprinting in their cities in defiance of the requirement under the Alien Registration Law.

Since the mass renewal period of alien registration cards began in 1985, voices against the current Alien Registration Law have being raised home and abroad.

Japan's Alien Registration Law stipulates that all foreigners aged 16 or over, who intend to reside in Japan for 1 year or more, must be fingerprinted by alien registration officers at their local offices, once in every five years, or face prosecution.

Last year, especially Koreans here who account for 80% of all foreign residents staged vigorous protest action demanding a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law, and Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) launched a 3 million signatory campaign for a fundamental revision of the law and successfully collected 3.6 million signatures.

Thanks to this movement, many Japanese people began to express sympathy with the movement of foreigners here against fingerprinting, questioning legality of the law.

So far, many local governments accounting for 70% of the total Japanese population adopted resolutions or petition calling for a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law, and some of them have refused police requests to report on fingerprinting refusers, since December in 1984 (a case in Chiba Prefecture), on the ground that it is an infringement of fundamental human rights tantamount to treating foreigners as potential criminals.

Yet, in a directive issued in May, 1985 the Justice Ministry told local governments to ask police to investigate the cases of fingerprinting refusers as soon as a 3 month grace period for them expires.

On the other hand, police have asked fingerprinting refusers to present themselves to the prefectural police on a voluntary basis, threatening strict measures including arrest.

Moreover, the Justice Ministry still takes a tough stance, as will be clear from the latest statement by Director Kobayashi Shunji of the immigration bureau on Dec. 9 that fingerprinting refusers under the current Alien Registration Law will be punished under the same law even after the law is revised. It is proposed by the government that foreigners be required to be fingerprinted only once when they first apply for their alien registration cards.

Without a radical change of the Alien Registration Law, the law will remain challenge to aliens here and public opinion, and the fundamental problem will remain unsolved.

Following the police raids against the local government, relating to the alien registration requirement, another incident revealing the Japanese government's racially motivated discrimination policy against Koreans occurred.

Five Korean junior high school boys of the Amagasaki Korean Primary and Junior High School were forcibly fingerprinted by police after they were caught in the act of fishing in an off-limits pond owned by the municipal government, it was learned on Dec. 16.

Following the incident on Dec. 10, the school authorities and parents' association issued a protest to the police forcibly taking the fingerprints of the minors taking advantage of such a small offense.

On Oct. 10 this year, the five Korean boys were arrested by patrol police while fishing in the pond and were taken to the Amagasaki Kita Police Station, Kobe.

At the police station, they were interrogated for about 3 hours on charges of violating the Minor Offense Act. During the interrogation, the police treated the boys like criminals and forcibly fingerprinted them, without reporting the case to the school authorities or their parents.

Releasing the boys on the condition that they return to the police station with their parents by the evening, the police made the parents sign a pledge to supervise their children. Moreover they took the parents' fingerprints, said the school authorities.

In addition, the police then sent the case to the Amagasaki branch of the Kobe Family Court last month.

Originally, the pond was intended for irrigation, and was later designated as an off-limit pond to prevent a possible accident involving children.

But the police treated the incident as "a police case" without even warning the school authorities or parents.

Prior to this incident at the same Amagasaki Kita police station, an incident which angered Koreans had occurred, a Korean resident, Kim Sung Il, 35, who was detained there on charges of refusing fingerprinting required under the Alien Registration Law, had his fingerprints forcibly taken by a special device.

This police act was later accused by a Socialist Dietman at a meeting of the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, who said that the use of the device was a kind of "torture".

Special device used for forcible fingerprinting.

Artistic Level of DPRK Is Very High: Yun I Sang

Yun I Sang concert held in the DPRK.

(Continued from the previous issue)

Symbolization of S. Korean Students' Struggle

Interviewer: At the concert held in Suntory Hall in Tokyo, your numbers like "Mu Gung Dong" and "Symphony No. 4" were played.

Yun: "Mu Gung Dong" means endless motion in Korean, in other words, it was written to show that a certain musical theme moves endlessly. In June this year, this number was first introduced at the conference of the P.E.N. (International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists) and was enthusiastically welcomed by the audience.

This number expresses the struggle of students for a new society in south Korea. South Korean students dissatisfied with their "government" have been struggling to overthrow the "government" since the liberation of their country.

They have risen in struggle like a phoenix whenever they were oppressed by the "government". They have been always struggling for social justice like "a raging wave in the sea" and I symbolically portrayed the students' movement.

On the other hand, Symphony No. 4 is composed of 2 movements. And in the first movement I emphasized a confrontation between good and evil.

I composed the second movement, basing myself on a fiction written by Luise Rinser (West German writer) titled "Singing in the Dark". Particularly, in the second movement, I sympathize with all Asian women, and mothers.

In Asian countries, women are struggling against poverty. On the battle front, women run about to escape with their children while in countries like south Korea, some women have to support their families by prostitution.

Especially, women in Asian countries face a miserable dark future. This situation is deeply rooted in political disorder, poverty, and oppressive customs in a male chauvinistic society.

So in Symphony No. 4, I inspired humane love into the composition.

Interviewer: At the Suntory Hall, you conducted your works on the bases of three themes, 1) works you received great musical influence (historical viewpoint) 2) works by the new generation (prospects for the future), 3) your newly written works.

On the first theme of historical viewpoint, you emphasized "return to humanity", choosing Witold Lutoslawski's "Musique funeble." Moreover, what I felt after comparing your works in the early period with your latest one, you yourself seem to have returned to humanity.

Yun: What we are asked to do now is to go into the people, without escaping into aestheticism. Because people in this age live in anxiety even though they seem to be happy.

And they live, uncertain about their future. In this sense there is no difference between poor and rich countries. Money makes people blind and they are spiritually unhealthy, though they are wealthy.

Is such a life a true life and is such a society a society for people to live in? This applies not only to composers but also to all artists. Artists should get out from the shell of aestheticism and struggle for human beings. The most important thing for them is to awaken them, while struggling against uncertainty, and join in society.

Interviewer: Several years ago, at Hibiya Auditorium in Tokyo, your number "Kwangju Forever" was played. Even though it was difficult for people to understand, compared with other familiar classical music, people were greatly impressed. That is the very essence of art.

Yun: So it is. What is important in art is not style or technique but spirit. My plan at present is to write a composition which will appeal to people who don't know music well.

On Symphonies No. 5 and No. 6

Interviewer: What plan do you have in future?

Yun: I am going to write symphonies until No. 6. I have already got the idea for Symphony No. 5, but I have not written it yet. I will introduce it at a musical festival to be held in Berlin next year in commemoration of its 750th birthday.

That festival will mainly feature my numbers. They will be a big one to be played by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra with a chorus.

I will write Symphony No. 6. Then, Symphony No. 6 together with all my symphonies will form a round-up of what I have written so far, in other words, all my spirit.

I will make it my monumental work as a composer. All the six symphonies are a round-up of all my work as a composer. So I will write only small works later. **(Concluded)**

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Dec. 13–15)

Dec. 13

* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Korea headed by vice president Pak Youn Hyop to China.

Dec. 15

* A Korean government light industry delegation headed by Chu Gil Bon, chairman of the Chemistry and Light Industry Commission of Korea to the USSR.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang

Dec. 15

* A Senegalese government agricultural delegation headed by Falilou Mbacke Gueye, secretary general of the Ministry of Agricultural Development.
* A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Tadzhik Society of Friedship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by Maksumov Akbar, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic.

(KCNA)

"Japan's Ignorance of Neighbor"

(Continued from the previous issue)

North Korea has achieved its industrialization on the basis of the Juche idea, while south Korea on its anti-communist policy.

Confucian morals are still very strict and rigid on both sides.

The target – industrialization and a raised standard of living – are common to both, but the way to attain the target is different.

South Korea has accomplished it by importing foreign resources, but north Korea has realized it with its own resources.

As a result, in the 1980's, both sides came to have new problems.

South Korea's foreign debts amount to $48 billion and foreign debts per capita amount to $1,000, and the current world-wide depression and growing protectionism make it difficult for the country to repay these debts.

North Korea has been expanding its domestic circulation based on the development of heavy and chemical industries. As a result, it faces the shortage of crude oil on the one hand and the problem of backward technology on the other.

For example, in the electronics industry, semiconductor production has just made a start in Chagang and South Pyongan provinces.

Thus in the south, the search for economic development on the basis of the independent domestic market has begun, and in the north, market-opening making measures through co-operation with foreign countries have started.

It is not too much to say that we can see here an economic base of north-south dialogue.

North Korea's "economic crisis" has been frequently reported, but so far as I could see, there were no signs of such a thing except for the problem of foreign currency shortage or the same problem that many other developing countries are also experiencing these days.

If you go to north Korea via China, you will receive impression that the general living standard in Korea is far higher than in China and you will realize that you are in a socialist country with a middle class standard of living.

When I went to Pyongyang 11 years ago, I was surprised to see there a modern and beautiful city, and this time, construction in the city was further expanded, and I could see not only large buildings such as the Grand People's Study House, the new Assembly Hall and the 45-story Koryo Hotel but also high-rise apartment houses on the opposite side of the River Taedong, where there used to be a farm.

And what surprised me most was that such big construction projects were under way throughout the country, including such projects as the land reclamation project in the West Sea, the West Sea Barrage, northern railways, Pyongyang-Nampo, -Wonsan expressways, etc.

When I visited Pyongyang, the People's Army was playing a big role in the construction projects.

The traffic of Pyongyang was busier than before, and the department store which was built as a joint venture with a Japan-based Korean company was crowded with many people.

Maps and travel guide books were on sale in many languages.

After the Joint Venture Law was promulgated in 1984, agreements on more than 20 joint ventures were signed mainly in tertiary industries, and in September this year Korea International Joint Venture Company was established.

It is expected that by 1987, textile, piano, tile, small-size transformer factories will be established.

Though its foreign currency situation is very severe, barter trade with socialist countries is developing at a considerable high rate.

"The situation of our country is very good. . . There are insufficiencies in people's daily living, but the workers are proud of their work and confident of their future," Secretary Ho Dam said.

I don't think he was bluffing.

We met an unexpected person in Pyongyang.

A Canadian friend whom I met at a symposium held in China suggested that I see him.

He was Choe Dok Sin, who commanded south Korean troops in the Viet Nam War, and later served as foreign minister under the Pak Jung Hi regime.

He defected to the United States in 1975, and in September this year, he abandoned his U.S. citizenship and came over to the DPRK.

There was still something like a general about him. He explained his defection to the north as follows from the viewpoint of Chondoism in which he believes.

"The purpose of Chondoism is not to go to heaven in the next world after death but to make a heaven of good people in this world. I decided to live in the DPRK after I visited here several times and I was fascinated by the beautiful mind of people here though they do not have extravagant clothes nor do they live in luxury."

I think "clean minds" mean human independence, not wordly minds. In the DPRK, all sorts of products to meet people's fundamental needs are produced but not luxury items.

Trucks and TV sets are produced but passenger cars and color TVs are imported. This policy will attract people who feels a crisis in modern civilization. In the "demagogy" case, Japanese mass communication media and the Japanese people betrayed their surprising ignorance about Korean (both north and south) affairs.

In his trip to China in November, Japanese prime minister Nakasone reportedly volunteered to act as an intermediary between China and south Korea, and Chinese General Secretary Hu Yaobang turned down the offer.

I think it is another example to show their ignorance about the Korean people who don't like a secret negotiation without presence of the person concerned.

What the Japanese authorities have to do is to make efforts to normalize Japan's relations with the DPRK and ease tension in the Korean Peninsula, with a correct knowledge of the north-south Korean situation, and for this purpose establish a trade office in the DPRK.

Reunification Committee Says U.S. Nuclear Strategy Based on "Brigandish Logic"

The following are edited versions of excerpts from an indictment issued by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on Dec. 10:

The United States has massively introduced different kinds of nuclear weapons and various modern means of war into south Korea and continuously reinforced and deployed them around Korea, raving that they will launch a "nuclear attack against north Korea."

The Americans are systematically reinforcing and deploying various kinds of equipment for nuclear war in south Korea to invade the northern half of the DPRK and other socialist countries of Asia and realize their wild ambition for world supremacy.

Deployed in south Korea are more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons including 152 nuclear shells for 155 mm guns, 56 nuclear shells for 8 inch guns, 54 nuclear shells for 175 mm guns, 192 nuclear bombs for planes, 144 "Nike Hercules" nuclear warheads, 88 "Honest John" nuclear warheads, 12 "Sergeant" nuclear warheads, 12 "Lance" ground-to-ground missiles, 25-50 nuclear mines and 302 means of nuclear delivery.

This means that more than one nuclear weapon is deployed in every 100 square kilometers of south Korea and that in nuclear density there is four times the "NATO" areas where one nuclear weapon is deployed in every 400 square kilometers.

Till early 1985 the Americans had deployed in south Korea 56 neutron bombs whose production started at the directives of Ronald Reagan, the warmaniac, from August 1981, introduced many 8 inch guns and 155 mm howitzers capable of launching neutron bombs and announced some time and that they would deploy one battery of "Lance" missile capable of carrying neutron bombs near the Military Demarcation Line.

They developed the 155 mm howitzer into a howitzer capable of launching neutron bombs and introduced into south Korea even "Lance" missile, a weapon of the latest type, which can fire ordinary shells and nuclear and neutron bombs.

This shows that they are going to use tactical nuclear weapons, along with conventional weapons, in war on the basis of the "limited nuclear war" theory.

They have introduced into south Korea latest-type lethal weapons and nuclear weapons worth $1 billion in the last five years alone to provoke nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and plan to bring in latest-type weapons worth $8 billion in the period from 1985 to 1989.

The Americans have deployed these nuclear weapons in different parts of south Korea for an instant use in "case of contingency."

Every year they introduce into south Korea nuclear weapons from the U.S. mainland and abroad under the pretext of exercises.

In recent years, they sent to south Korea very frequently such nuclear-powered carriers as "Enterprise," "Midway" and "Carl Vinson", and "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-111" fighter-bombers and "A-6" and "A-7" planes specialized in nuclear attack.

Further, they are reinforcing and deploying nuclear forces in the areas around Korea in order to hurl them into the Korean Peninsula in "case of contingency."

There are now as many as 18 nuclear support bases of the U.S. forces in Japan.

The total nuclear blast power now in south Korea surpasses 13,000 kiloton by far.

The Americans have to get "consent" through "prior consultation" with "NATO" member nations if they want to use nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe.

But the right to use the strategic nuclear weapons deployed in the Asian-Pacific region, south Korea in particular, has been transferred to commanders at different levels of the U.S. forces in the Pacific so that they can use nuclear weapons according to their own decision and judgement in "case of contingency."

This means that nuclear war may break out more easily on the Korean Peninsula than in any other part of the globe and furnishes a convincing proof that Washington plans to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

The U.S. nuclear war maniacs chose the commander-in-chief who will command a nuclear war and 16 lawful successors and set up underground and aerial emergency nuclear war commands for nuclear war.

The Americans are continuing nuclear war exercises by mobilizing nuclear weapons in south Korea.

All facts vividly show that they are frantically hastening preparations to provoke a nuclear war, having deployed more nuclear weapons in south Korea and around the Korean Peninsula than in any other region.

The Americans advanced a "nuclear strategy" with its focus on the Korean Peninsula, whose main purpose is to prosecute a nuclear war outside their mainland.

This is based on the calculation that even in case agreement is reached in the disarmament negotiations in the European region, a new "arms race zone" can be obtained in the Northeast Asian region and that as the Korean Peninsula is directly linked with the continent, field nuclear weapons can be used along with strategic nuclear weapons even in case of "allout nuclear war."

In particular, they foolishly think that if one more "nuclear breakwater" is built in the Far East, they can inveigle European and Asian countries into a thermonuclear war when a nuclear war breaks out in any part of the globe and thereby divert elsewhere the attention to be directed to the United States and this will delay or evade nuclear retaliatory strike at their mainland.

As can be seen, Washington's "nuclear strategy" is based on an aggressive and brigandish logic and it will bring only destruction to mankind.

We express the belief that all the peace-loving governments, political parties, organizations and people of the world will more persistently fight against the Americans' moves to provoke another war, nuclear war, in Korea and express as ever firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to check and frustrate their nuclear war provocation manoeuvres and convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Demagogy

(Continued from page 1)

tion to the U.S. military command in south Korea, observers here say.

As a matter of fact, as soon as the defence ministry's announcement was proved to be false on Nov. 18 with the appearance of the DPRK leader at Pyongyang airport, south Korean opposition parties in unison urged a reshuffle of the "government" to take responsibility for creating a public disturbance unnecessarily with the irresponsible announcement without confirming it.

The latest Washington Post report on the "misinterpretation account" seems to be an American attempt to launch a life-boat for the Chon junta as it faces a critical political situation and threats of coups by the hardcore military group.

Why Didn't They Wait for a Day?

The south Korean defence ministry announced on Nov. 17 (10:30 a.m.) that "something serious happened to the life of the DPRK leader" even though they knew the timetable of north Korean diplomacy, that is to say, the DPRK top leader would receive a Mongolian leader the next day.

Then, why couldn't Seoul wait for a day before announcing the false information, despite the fact that all would be clear the next day?

There must have been a serious conditions which compelled the defence ministry to announce such a "shocking account" at that time.

According to well-informed sources in Seoul, there was a sign of a coup attempt by a hardcore group dissatisfied with their treatment in the military reshuffle which took place around Nov. 10, just a week before the false announcement was made by the defence ministry.

Aware of the move for another coup attempt, the United States is said to have conveyed the false information to Chon Du Hwan, who took advantage of the rumour, while putting the entire military establishment on a "war preparation footing" in a bid to prevent a most possible coup d'etat, according to the sources.

The fact that the military had been put on a "wartime footing" during the period of Nov. 17-23 was not made public until Nov. 25 when Chon Du Hwan revealed for the first time at a reception given by Yonhap News Agency for editors and directors of newspapers, broadcasting stations and publishing houses.

The defence ministry insisted that the south Korean army had been put on "normal alert" during the demagogic plot.

Here is another question. Why did Chon Du Hwan have to put the military on a "war posture" and continue it until Nov. 23 though the information was found to be false on Nov. 18?

Why didn't he reveal the fact at the beginning?

Frequent Coup Attempts

Since the beginning of this year information on the move of the hardcore has frequently come from Seoul to imply that hardcore officers urged Chon Du Hwan to take a tougher measure against the opposition forces calling for a direct presidential election system and an end to the "military dictatorship."

In fact, "northward invasion for reunification" had been loudly voiced by a hawkish group inside the military for the first time since Chon's rise to power during the Asian Games.

Moreover, conflicts inside the military establishment have been frequently heard in recent years from among pro-Chon Du Hwan group, the DJP group led by Roh Tae U and the hardcore young officers consisting mainly of 17th and 18th class graduates of south Korea's military academy.

Informed sources say that there was a coup attempt around Oct. 15 by 15th graduates-led group, who plotted to make their coup a fait accompli during the absence of the U.S. ambassador (before the assignment of James Lilley to Seoul).

They say that frequent visits to Seoul by senior officials in October and November were moves on the part of Washington to deter the coup attempt. (Oct. 18 – James Kelley, special advisor to the President; Oct. 30 – William Clark, deputy assistant secretary of the State Department; Nov. 6 – Guston Sigur, assistant secretary of the State Department)

There is also a report that those hardcore elements who had attempted a coup earlier was expelled in the July 1 military reshuffle which was specially aimed at 17th and 18th military academy graduates – former security commander Li Jong Gu was transferred to the second army corps commander; capital armoured division commander Kim Jin Yong to president of the third military academy – causing profound dissatisfaction among the hardcore group.

It is said that U.S. CIA director William Casey warned on July 30 seven officers of south Korea's military, saying that the U.S. would never approve of a coup.

Soon after the Konkuk University incident on Oct. 31, the largest crackdown of the kind since the Kwangju incident in 1980, the 17th military academy graduates are said to have submitted to Chon Du Hwan a petition urging him to suppress the ever-growing democratization struggle with an emergency decree.

Dissatisfaction of the hardcore elements with cold treatment accorded them came to an explosive point around Nov. 10, with a coup planned for around Nov. 15, according to an informed source in Seoul.

This endorses rumours about a "November crisis" which were widely circulated in Seoul before and after the Asian Games.

Anti-DPRK campaign fanned up in the middle of November in connection with the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station and the plot of demagoguery which rattled mass media throughout the world in November are understandable in this context.

All these seem to be big stakes played for by the Chon junta to extricate themselves from the "November crisis" created by mounting democratization struggles and a series of coup attempts.

It was so crisis-minded that it could not consider world public opinion and the downgrading of south Korea's "national prestige."

All-America Meet

(Continued from page 1)

from the participants which was adopted by the final session.

Another letter was sent to Fidel Castro, President of Cuba, where the meeting was held.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK CC, in its Dec. 18 editorial said on the all-America meeting, "It was a significant event which made a great contribution to the development and strengthening of the international solidarity movement to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea, convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and accelerate the reunification of Korea and encouraged the south Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy."

The participants come from the following countries: Canada, the U.S., Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, Haiti, Grenada, the Republic of Dominica, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Uruguay, Pueruto Rico, Cuba, the DPRK, etc.

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